Virginia-The State Debts. A correspondent sends us the following lucid sketch of some of the movements of that the financiers figuring in the financial fied stamps him as a knave. We find him parleys should have settled the trouble- quoted as follows: some questions relating to the State debts ere this. What staggers us, however, is the

ent's letter : NEW YORK, February 16, 1877. It may interest your readers, especially those of them who are in the Legislature, to know the origin, object, and probable end of the movement begun here last month with the avowed purpose of settling the debts of the southern States now in default. Some of the gentlemen who signed the call for the meeting of January 25th sincerely desired to assist the States named to regain a portion, at least, of their former prosperity. Its origin, however, was wholly selfish, and its object is not that which appears on the surface-namely, the satisfactory settlement of the debts of all southern States. If that should be the result, none ject being the settlement of the "specialtax" bonds of North Carolina. Subsesecurities they are, doubtless, holders.

"Only this and nothing more." Public attention was first directed to this matter by a meeting of North Carolina "special-tax" bonds. These securities, having been virtually repudiated by North Carolina, were denied recognition by the holders of the recognized bonds. Therepeared in the principal city newspapers. This call was signed by August Belmont & Co., Fred. Butterfield & Co., Thomas Denthe extent of from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000. Judge Bradley is a knave, we repeat. However this may be, they controlled the meeting which took place January 4th, and procured the appointment of the five bank presidents as a committee to arbitrate between the defaulting States and their creditors. The programme had been carefully arranged in all its details, and worked to a charm. At the right moment the chairman (Mr. Fred. Taylor) stated that the five bank presidents had "consented to act as trustees in this matter," and "seem to go into the matter with a good deal of spirit and at the "Merchants Exchange Bank" for the signal of the Chair to appear and help complete the programme. A committee was therefore appointed to escort them to the meeting, where, on arrival, Mr. Coe delivered an address, which I am permitted to copy verbatim from the report of the stenographer. Mr. Coe said: "It is proper that I should state to this meeting how it came about that we meet here to-day and occupy this position. We were to come together to meet gentlemen very prominent in the Centennial organization, and who presented this idea as entirely in harmony with the spirit of unanimity of the Centennial Exposition, to bring about, if possible, an arrangement by which the whole southern States should be restored to credit and thereby put them in harmony with the great Centennial Exposition. This gentleman asked us if we would unite for such a purpose. We stated to him that the thing was of great magnitude, but that we were willing to entertain it. It was then stated that any gentleman might be proud to be united with us. It was suggested that five bank officers should constitute a committee, if that arrangement could be brought about in view of an equitable adjustment of the debt. We were asked if we would serve in that capacity, and we agreed to; and that is the situation in which we stand, and we present ourselves to you in that

"We must occupy, as you can see, an impartial position-neither allied to one side or the other-but to occupy a position necessarily impartial and judicious. We went so far as to say to this gentleman, 'If von will find one bank officer in Philadelphia, and another one in Baltimore, we think it would be more judicious than to bave all the trustees appointed from New York'; therefore the idea of Komedggs, vice-president of the Philadel-phia National Bank, occurred, and he concurred. Also, Mr. Pratt, president of a bank in Baltimore.

"The selection of this committee must necessarily be a matter of gratification to us, because this meeting consisted of a mighty element in moving this commission. If it is considered wise that the commission go on and this be considered the committee, we are willing to entertain it, while we are equally willing to retire from it and give way to any other movement that would seem better adapted to the fulfilment of the object in view. We were invited to come here, and merely ask that harmony prevail, which is essential to success. We are willing to undertake the operous duties devolving upon this committee, but if there is any better way to effect the purpose we will submit to it. I believe every gentleman present will readily admit that there is no more important proceeding for the restoration of the southern States to their proper station in the Union than the plan proposed, WHICH IS TO SETTLE THE DEBT OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. The southern States, since the war, have rested under a cloud. Their creditors have a barsh feeling against them, and look upon them with suspicion, and reno political or religious question concerned in this meeting, and there could be no question more important to the States in question and the Union at large."

This took place on the 4th of January and was duly published in the newspapers, but the movement seemed to lack spirit and is clearly lifeless. The holders of the recognized bonds of North Carolina would not "harmonize" with this "Centennial harmony" proceeding. Hence it was deemed advisable to take a new departure, and, if possible, bolster up a hopeless cause by known and influential citizens. To this alone the meeting of January 25th, presided over by the venerable William Cullen Bryant, owed its origin. Mr. Fred. Taylor, spoken of above, early avowed himself as the person "largely instrumental in bringing it about," and proceeded to explain "the objects sought to be attained by this meeting." Its secretary, Mr. Thomas

for they are all bonorable men, and would scorn any preposition to act as parties to any scheme of deception. They certainly would not lend their influence to that embedding the solely by the prestige of their names, and neither contemplates, nor is it capable of the vexed financial questions connected way a recess was taken to give the southern States' securities. That

Procedured 1 - 1-12 de 1

result certainly will never be reached through such means any more than that these States can ever be restored to their proper status in the Union by "the plan proposed" at the meeting of January 4th, "which," according to Mr. Coe, "is to settle the debt of the State of North Carolina."

Judge Bradley.

We have not been disposed to censure Judge Brader any more than Judge the southern States. The reader will per- STRONG or Judge MILLER; but the reason ceive that they are definite and practical to which he assigned for concluding that

"He had come to the conclusion that the clause in the Constitution providing that no man shall be appointed an elector who "Centennial" enthusiasm of the bankers. is a United States officer was only a varying Such enthusiasm as that, we know, must do form of the statement of the requirement its work at once or not at all. It seldom prescribing qualifications for senators and lasts more than twenty-four hours. We refer the reader to our intelligent correspondtor, &c., but it has always been held that if disqualified at the time of his election he for a pest-house. cannot be excluded if he becomes qualified when he presents bimself to take his seat. law in reference to holding the circuit Judge Bradley therefore concluded that if courts in the Fifteenth judicial circuit. an elector was eligible at the time the Electoral College met his vote would meet all the demands of the Constitution."

Now it is not possible for an honest lawver to express the opinion expressed in the above extract. Every such man knows that the disqualification in the one case attaches on the day of election, and can never be removed by any act of the person; whilst in the other case the disqualification begins to operate only when the person offers to would be more surprised than the organ- take his seat in Congress. The language of izers of the movement, their primary ob- the Constitution in the latter case is that no one "shall be" a representative unless he is so many years old. In the other case it is take in other States, of whose carpet-bag that no one "shall be appointed" an elector who is a postmaster, &c. The difference is too plain to be overlooked by any man of sense. The representative is of the lawful age when he takes his seat. of December, which was attended by Mr. The elector must be qualified when he is Fred. Taylor, whose firm-Fred. Butterfield "appointed." The reason in the one case & Co.-are among the largest holders of is that men too young must not be allowed to legislate for the nation. That requirement is fully met. He does not begin to legislate until he is of the constitutional upon Mr. Taylor left, and a few days later age. The reason in the other case is that an advertisement of a second meeting ap- no officer of the Federal Government shall use the influence of his position to secure his election as an elector. This requireny & Co., and William H. Hays. These in the forbidden mode and then resigns it.

sentatives HILL and LAMAR are to have his intention to present an amendment to sers shows that they will be mulcted in ex-Cabinet positions under HAYES, but we don't believe that they would accept the places if offered, nor that HAYES will offer

The Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Massachusetts at its last annual communivim." It was also stated by Mr. Taylor cation appointed a committee to prepare as unfinished business of yesterday. that these "trustees" knew of the meeting a memorial tribute to the late Dr. John then being held. The most surprising aver- Dove of this city, to be placed upon the re-(the bank presidents) are at present at the cords of that grand body. The committee Merchants Exchange Bank" waiting an in- reported a paper and suitable resolutions, vitation to come to the meeting "and ac- which were adopted by a unanimous vote, cept the trust placed in their hands," pro- the brethren all rising. The committee did vided, of course, that the "bondholders us the honor to incorporate into its report of North Carolina" requested them the Dispatch's biography of Dr. Dove, and requesting our senators and directing our to do so. Here was disinterestedness Three, presidents of large city of consequence to print the same in the representatives in Congress to endeavor to expects these people to spread the net in banks patiently waiting an hour or more book of proceedings and spread it upon the records of that ancient and honorable Grand Lodge.

> We return thanks to Hon. G. C. WALKER for a copy of his speech on the bill to establish the Electoral Commission.

An Introduction to Political Economy. By ARTHUR LATHAM PERRY, Orrin Sage Professor of History and Political Economy in Williams College. Author of "Elements of Political Economy." New York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co. For sale by West, Johnston & Co.

Friend Fritz; A Tale of the Banks of the Lauter. Translated from the French of ERCKMANN-CHATRAIN, author of "The Plebiscite," "Madame Thérèse," "The Conscript," &c. New York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co.

For sale by WEST, Jounston & Co.

Fourteen Weeks in Zoölogy. By J. Dor-MAN STEELE, Ph. D., F. G. S., author of the "Fourteen Weeks' Series in Natural Science." New York, Chicago, and New Orleans: A. S. BARNES & Co.

A very handsomely-printed and illustrated book. The illustrations are well drawn.

For sale by J. T. ELLYSON.

Storm-Driven. By MARY HEALY, author of "Lakeville," "A Summer's Romance," &c. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT &

For sale by J. T. ELLYSON.

Florida-Ils Scenery, Climate, and History. With an Account of Charleston. Savannah, Augusta, and Aiken; a Chapter for Consumptives; various papers on Fruit-Culture, and a Complete Hand-Book and Guide. By SIDNEY LANIER. With Illustrations. Philadelphia: Lip-PINCOTT & Co.

A very useful book, now that so many invalids are seeking the benefits of a winter residence in Florida. For sale by J. T. ELLYSON.

The Magazine of American History, with Notes and Queries. Edited by John Aus-TIN STEVENS, Librarian of the New York Historical Society. New York and Chi-

cago: A. S. BARNES & Co. From J. T. ELLYSON, agent for the publishers, we have the January and February Nos. of this history, now in process of publication. The opening chapter is upon CHAMPLAIN'S expedition against the Onon-

MR. HEWITT'S IMPRESSIONS-A CHARGE HE WILL PREFER AGAINST MR. HOAR .-Says the Washington correspondent of the

dagas in 1632.

New York World : "Among the speeches which will be made in the House will be one from Mr. Hewitt, who will speak as a member of the committee engaged in drafting the compromise bill. gard their credit as questionable. There is and who will charge that the Republican members of the committee, and Mr. Hoar in particular, gave it as their opinion and expectation that the Commission would go behind the returns. Mr. Hewitt will claim that Mr. Hoar promised that his personal influence should be used in this direction. Should Mr. Hoar deny the bad faith as charged upon him it is understood that Mr. Hunton and Mr. Springer both stand ready to corroborate Mr. Hewitt's statement, and it is not improbable that Mr. Payne will support them. In the caucus which preceded the passage coupling it with the names of many well- of the bill Mr. Payne gave it as his understanding of the position assumed by the Republican members of the committee of seven that the Commission would go behind the returns, and this fact is considered as another proof of the substantantial ac-

curacy of Mr. Hewitt's impressions." abilities of an extra session are growing. the Committee on Privileges and Elections. present law has been tried long and well, any national bank designated as a public lor, large holders of "special-tax" bonds, clearly, somebody "put up a job" on Mr. Bryant, Mr. Coe, and their associates, Mr. Coe, and their associates, for they are all bonorable men, and the others are in the Senate company proposition to act as parties to any proposition to act as parties to any scheme of deception. They certainly not any scheme of deception. They certainly not be a senated on the present law were enforced it any city in which there is no independent that if the present law were enforced it any city in which there is no independent that if the present law were enforced it any city in which there is no independent that if the present law were enforced it any city in which there is no independent that if the present law were enforced it any city in which there is no independent that if the present law were enforced it any city in which there is no independent that if the present law were enforced it any city in which there is no independent that if the present law were enforced it any city in which there is no independent that if the present law were enforced it any city in which there is no independent that if the present law would accomplish all that is necessary. So Treasury office, of a certificate stating that then but six legislative days remain. But then but six legislative days remain.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

BENATE. The Senate met at 12 M.-Mr. Ett.1077 in the chair. No prayer. PROTECTION OF FISH. Mr. Finney, from the Joint Committee on

DAY, February 20, 1877.

Fish and Game, reported House bill for the protection of fish in all the waters of the Commonwealth. The bill was subsequent-Mr. PENN moved to amend the bill so as

a degree that could hardly leave a doubt LEVISEE and BREWSTER were not disquali- not to embrace the streams which flow miles of that line until a similar law hall be adopted by North Carolina. The bill and the amendment were made the special order of the day for Friday

The bill for the protection of game was made the order for the same day.

PRESENTED AND REFERRED. By Mr. GAYLE: Bill to validate the purchase of a certain tract of land procured

By Mr. NEWBERRY: Bill to amend the By Mr. CRITCHER: Bill to incorporate the Real Estate Bank.

Senate bill requiring owners of mill-dams on the Shenandoah river to construct shoots, slopes, or sluices for the passage of fish. Senate bill to amend section 2 of chapter 56 of the Code of 1878, imposing restrictions upon incorporated companies. Senate bill to allow commutation to soldiers in lieu of artificial limbs.

Senate bill to establish a high-school in the town of Jeffersonville. Senate bill to provide for the taking of the census of the school population of Lee county.

Senate bill to authorize the trustees of the Jacksonville Regular Baptist church, of Floyd county, to borrow money. Senate bill to empower circuit courts to grant charters of incorporation. Senate bill to amend an act incorporating

the town of Tappahannock. Senate bill authorizing the trustees to sell certain church property in Norfolk county. Senate bill authorizing the surviving trustees of the Presbyterian church in Newcastle, Craig county, to sell land, &c.

House bill allowing W. B. Bloxon, treasurer of Accomac county, time to make his return of delinquents and insolvents in revenue for 1875. CITY OFFICIALS AS CONTRACTORS, &C.

A motion to take up Senate bill prohibit- Lynchburg, and her western at Staunton reside was carried.

The Republican papers say that Repre- of the day for to-morrow. He intimated from its provisions. The bill was postponed until to-morrow (Wednesday) at 1 o'clock,

> REAPPORTIONMENT. The question of reapportioning the members of the General Assembly under the amended Constitution came up at 1 o'clock

tion to the proposition spoke for an hour and a quarter. On motion of Mr. PENN the Senate agreed day at 2 o'clock; and the bill tabled.

REAL ESTATE BANKS. Mr. CRITCHER presented a resolution secure the passage of an act exempting the issues of real estate banks from taxation.

Adjourned. HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Prayer by Rev. J. William Jones, D. D. BILLS REPORTED.

Lies over under the rules.

From the Committee on Counties, &c. (with the recommendation that it do not pass): House bill to provide an economical mode of keeping the paupers of the counties of Scott and Lee.

From the Committee on Propositions, &c.: A bill restricting the sale of wine. ardent spirits, or any mixture thereof, within one mile of the University. PLACED ON THE CALENDAR.

By Mr. Dooley: A bill to incorporate the Westmoreland Club of Richmond; which was placed on the calendar. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANIES.

Mr. ARMSTRONG presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Roads to inquire and report which of the internal improvement companies have not complied with the law in sending their reports to the Board of Public Works.

JUDGE NICOL'S CASE. The vote by which the report in Judge Nicol's case was agreed to was reconsidered, and the unprinted evidence was ordered to be printed and the subject postponed until

DISMISSED. Senate bill, with House amendments, to sell the State's interest in the Thornton's Gap Turnpike Company was dismissed, on motion of Mr. POPHAM.

VAN AUKEN'S SURETIES. Senate joint resolution authorizing pro-ceedings against the sureties of J. H. Van

Auken was taken up, but failed to pass for want of a constitutional majority. BILLS PASSED.

River Railroad Company, with Senate amendment.

House bill in relation to a quarantine disments. House bill prescribing the width of roads in Wythe and Bland counties.

House bill to amend an act to provide for the appointment of fish commissioners for the State of Virginia. House bill to authorize and empower

John W. Peyton to execute a lease, &c., for

the Font Royal school, &c. House bill for the protection of game. House bill for the protection of sheep in the county of Rockbridge.

House bill requiring the officers in Dinwiddie county to submit the fence-law question to the people. House bill to amend the law so as to re-

quire the commissioners of the revenue to cep the school-tax separate, &c. House bill to amend the act in relation to the time for holding the courts in the Sixteenth judicial circuit.

return of delinquents, &c. House bill for the relief of James W. Robins, of Gloucester county.

At 124 o'clock the House took up the special order-viz. House bill to encourage wool-growing and raise revenue from taxing dogs, &c. Messrs. BERRY, LACY, and others, dis-

THE DOG-LAW.

cused the subject, Mr. LACK raised the point that the bill was out of order, because a bill embodying the same fundamental principles had been

rejected. The CHAIR said the point was well taken. Mr. BERRY appealed. The CHAIR was sustained, and the bill was stricken from the calendar.

RECOMMITTED.

Oregon case before the Commission, which duty had been assigned to him, and so Mr. highway law as to the law of Moses.

[For the Dispatch.]

Messrs. Editors,-A diligent reader of your paper for many years, I have this to say: That whatever other fault may be laid at your door you have not failed in duty to Virginia, but have always advocated what you deemed best for the public interests of our State at large, and of the city of Richmond in particular. Therefore I would respectfully call your special attention to the dangers that now threaten those interests under the guise of a proposition to amend the charter of the Buchanan and

Clifton Forge Rallroad Company. I do not intend to argue, (what all but enthusiasts and interested men admit,) the superior cheapness of water transportation; or the expediency of retaining under our own control what should be the master improvement of the State and of the United States : all are agreed on that but the men who wish to appropriate it to themselves. But I state at once that in my opinion two rings have united to get possession of our leading lines of railway transportation with a purpose to dry up the canal and run trace away from all our principul cities.

Their plan I believe to be this: To defeat the present bill leasing the canal; to ean be taken. road get what it wants from the present from the army he looks upon as entirely help the Buchanan and Clifton Forge rail-Legislature; to let that concern flounder unwise and inexpedient. He points out ready to have it sold, and then to buy it and army cover the present fiscal year, which the whole canal; to permit certain parties does not expire untik June 30, 1877, which to take, as their share, the dock and the will be four months after the date of Hayes's water-power of the canal, now worth \$50,- inauguration, and by which time he will be the Government would give the subject a 000 per annum; to amuse Richmond with the idea of a railroad on the canal tow- House should withhold the appropriations path; to run a railroad from Clifton for next year, the Republican Legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania, and other Mississippi and Ohio railroad, and to cut that States would advance all the money that could not rise above party any more in two at Lynchburg; to give the upper part, that west of Lynchburg, to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, not that they may offer, what no doubt they will faithlessly promise, better terms to the Southwest, but that they may secure a through inland cotton route from Memphis and Chattanooga at the exall of said road east of Lynchburg to the as was the case during the late civil war. In Chesapeake and Ohio road, which will con- continuation, Senator Bayard said that he nect with it by rail from Clifton Forge as most earnestly deprecated any resort to aforesaid. The effect of all this on Virginia cities is

tions, if it could, with her southern trade not think they could afford to do so. tapped at Danville, her southwestern at tions, the history of the combining purchathe bill so as to except the city of Richmond orbitant freights, levied with svenematic and ruinous discrimination to entice through fragats to come forward. This has been lately proved before a committee of the Senate beyond denial.

All this game is to be played in the Legislature with the votes of honorable members used as counters; and some of these counters the votes of trusted representatives of Richmond city. We are to be persuaded to Mr. Johnson having the floor in opposi- ruin ourselves by specious arguments or by some other of the potent influences that a lobby knows how to wield. The cities are to be invoked to self-immolation by these o proceed to vote upon the bill on Thurs- high priests of monopoly, and the men whom they ridicule as having hay-seed in their hair are to be led up like bullocks

"To crop the flowery food." All this will be denied, of course. Who prove it? No. Men engaged in that sort of business keep their counsel too well for that. The ring that is used by these knights of the golden circle, like all other rings, shows neither head nor tail-or, if it does, it is like that ring emblematic of Saturn, the great cannibal of the gods, a serpent with its tail in its mouth. But this much many know: That years ago the then and present president of the Baltimore and Ohio road tried to get this very cotton connection, and failed. And this much every man can see: That the plan is within the range of possibility; and that railroad presidents, as a rule, never scruple to do what suits them whenever it is possible, and never hesitate to sacrifice all interests that thwart their rapacity.

The men to be suspected are mainly Mr. Huntington and Mr. Garrett. Both are known as men of great ability in their line, men not to be despised, but to be guarded against; and I believe they are now represented in Richmond by agents and emissaries. Both head formidable rings intent on public plunder; and both are enemies of Virginia. Mr. Huntington's tariffs show what he is. Mr. Garrett is the man who laid his sacrilegious hand upon the sacred sovcreignty of the State and rent her territory in twain. Exacting what he could from each portion, he now seeks to complete the ruin commenced years ago in coldblooded policy.

Does the Legislature agree to that? Will the press see it done without lifting a hand to prevent it? Shall Virginia be "as a sheep dumb before its shearers?" I hope not. All that I can do is to uncover the position of the enemy; to unmask his batteries. I have done it.

OLD VIRGINIA.

The County Roads.

Editors Dispatch: Knowing the interest continually manifested in your worthy House bill to amend an act to authorize paper in all matter pertaining to the comthe formation of the James River and New | mon good, I trust you will allow me, through the columns of your journal, to say a few words about some things among and around us-the sight of which should bring a blush trict for Elizabeth river, with Senate amend- to the cheek of every good citizen of our grand Commonwealth. I refer to the county roads, or rather to their condition and its cause. For years the bad condition of our county roads has been the subject of comment by strangers visiting our Commonwealth; and yet, to-day our roads-many of them-are not fit for first-class hog-paths. It is often said that we have a "good highway law"; all that is wanting is its enforcescarcely or never enforced is about equal to absolutely necessary for the safe-keeping of ment. Now, it seems to me a law that is no law, and the sooner that such a law is annulled the better it would be for all concerned.

Nothing adds so much to the beauty, comfort, convenience, and wealth of a State as good roads. What is more beautiful than a bard, smooth wagon-road free from rocks and miry places, and where teams can travel rapidly and with ease; and what is more agreeable than to ride upon such a road?

House bill allowing E. C. Marshall, treasurer of Clarke county, time to make his more for the same quality of land adjoining a good and well-kept road than for that from which he was compelled to travel over a road where there were pitch-holes and sunken places so deep that first one wheel and then the other would drop down several feet in the direction of China? Several of the roads quite near Richmond have been in such a condition much of the time during the past winter that in many places it was impossible for the best teams to pull more than one eighth of a load.

About the only objection that strangers who visit Virginia make is on account of our bad roads. In vain may we look for a state of business prosperity in our Commonwealth while our highways present such a miserable appearance as they now do. People from the North who contemplate locating in our Commonwealth are slow to purchase land where the roads are House bill to regulate the exercise of the so bad. What our true interest demands is right of suffrage, &c., was recommitted to a radical change in our highway law. The and has utterly failed. It has been said depository of the United States located in that if the present law were enforced it any city in which there is no independent

proving the highways of our Commonwealth under the supervision of skilful and

(Special dispatch to the Baltimore Son.) Conservative Views of Leading Democrais on the Situation.

WASHINGTON, February 19 .- Senator Bayard, in conversation with the correspondent of the Sun this afternoon, said that he had received a number of letters and dispatches, comched in the most exmest terms, a number of which, however, were anonymous, beseeching him to withdraw from the Electoral Commission. Mr. Bayard has no such intention, and does not think such a course would be proper. He says the electoral bill itself was and is all right; that the only trouble about it has been that its provisions have not been faithfully and conscientiously cauried out, as the Democrats who supported it had the best reason to believe they would be. But notwithstanding this, the Senator reiterates his decided conviction that in honor the Democratic party should be bound by the results, and acquiesce in them without any resistance of a nature to which exception

As to the idea of withholding supplies along until, in some short time, they are that the appropriations already made for the firmly entrenched in power. Then, if the fair judicial consideration; but he was mis would be needed. This view of Mr. Bayard than pronounced politicians. It would is undoubtedly correct; and it may be said, further, that there are Democratic senators | ble that one member of the court serving on who remarked to-day that in their be- the Electoral Commission should vote one lief, in case of trouble, Hayes recruit- way in regard to one State and on the same ing offices, opened in New York and other large cities of the North, would draw pense of the Southwest; and finally to give thousands of unemployed Democrats, just they had nothing to gain by such a course, plain. Norfolk, now the second cotton-port and that it would be unwise and inexpeof the Union, will lose all of that trade dient to add to the distress which now which the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio afflicts the business and commerce of the railroad now brings, or will hereafter bring | country. He did not believe the statements her. Richmond will be left with a dried-up which have been made that southern Democanal, upon whose tow-path a railroad can erats of prominence would take positions never be built, and would have no connec- under the Administration of Hayes; he did

Senator Whyte said this afternoon that he Republicans to admit testimony, and for this reason he had offered his amendment when the electoral bill was before the Senate for action. The speech made by Governor Whyte on this occasion will soon be printed in pamphlet form. WHAT A SOUTHERN SENATOR THINKS.

A southern Democratic senator, in conersation with your correspondent, said that he was very much afraid that Hayes would capture the South. Under his Administration, he said, the Republicans will build the Mississippi levees and pass the Texas Pacific subsidy bill. They will recognize the Democratic State governments in South Carolina and Louisiana. I inquired, "How can Hayes recognize the Nicholls government in Louisiana without fraudulent?" The senator replied : "Oh, task, and the work is done. that will not bother them a bit."

OHIO DEMOCRATS ON LOUISIANA .- Wash ington, February 20 .- A Columbus (Ohio) dispatch announces that forty-three out of sixty-three Democratic members of the Senate and Assembly held a caucus there last night to consult about the political sit-March 4th.

cus and unanimously adopted a resolution to send a telegram to the Ohio delegation declaring that the action of the caucus hould not be considered as an expression of the Democratic members of the Assemay in making the count.

ington special—Baltimore Sun.

statutes to provide for such a case as would exist if no declaration of the result of the last presidential election were made.

Hayes's election.

resolution passed in the Virginia Senate on Monday, the Baltimore Sun says: Our friends of Virginia should not be precipitate in this matter. Though the commissioners of the two States have settled upon the boundary line, it has not yet been marked, as until the Legislature of Maryland meets next winter no steps can be taken to have the work done. Meantime on both sides the oystermen should be on their guard not to infringe on the rights of each other.

O'MAHONY'S REMAINS .- New York, Febuary 19 .- A London dispatch says the transfer of the remains of John O'Mahony to Ireland is exciting a good deal of attention there, and the Irish Nationalists are availing themselves of the occasion to make the funeral a demonstration against British rule in Ireland. The preparations are on a very extensive scale.

A Spat in the Senate. the United States Senate on Monday-Mr. SARGENT: Frauds had been committed in Louisiana by the Democrats, and t was by such means that they expected to eize the presidency. It was by such means that a few days ago an assassin attempted in the State-House of Louisiana to take the life of the man whom more than one half of the people of the State had elected Governor.

Laughter on the Democratic side.1 Mr. SARGENT (looking towards Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia) said the Senator might laugh at that fact. Did the Senator laugh at the fact that one of his party papers in this city yesterday counselled the assassination of Governor Haves?

Mr. WITHERS: No, I do not laugh at

Mr. SARGENT: Does the Senator laugh at the fact that his party is responsible for the assassination of Abraham Lincoln: Does the Senator deny that? Mr. WITHEES: Yes, sir; I deny it fairly

and squarely Mr. SARGENT, resuming, said the Democratic party was stained all over with the crime of assassination. It had assassinated from the best man God ever created-Abraham Lincoln-down to the poorest negro in Mississippi.

Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia, said before eplying to the tirade of the Senator from Calfornia he desired to state that he supported the bill for the creation of the Electoral Commission in the hope that the members drawn from the judicial department of taken. This decision had demonstrated the fact that the members of the Supreme Court, the highest tribunal in the land, certainly strike the country as remarkaidentical question in regard to another State should vote another way. This decision that Congress could not inquire into fraud in the electoral vote of a State was asserting a doctrine of State sovereignty never advocated by its wildest adherents.

He then alluded to the charges made by the Senator from California (Mr. SARGENT) and from Ohio (Mr. SHERMAN), that the Democratic party was responsible for all wrongs committed, and said that threefourths of the violence in the South had been instigated and brought about by the Republican party.

[From the Washington Star.] Card from Donn Platt.

Editor of Star: As my pager is not is sued until next Sunday, Permit me to say a word in response to the torrent of abuse that has fallen upon my head. To those who know me it is not necessary

for me to say that nothing was further from my thought in penning the editorial of last Sunday than the horrible crime of assassination. Open resistance to a revolutionary wrong, for which there seems no other resistance, is one thing; assassination is another. In the sentence so strongly commented upon and denounced, it will appear, when taken in connection with what precedes and follows, that my appeal is made to the people and not to the assassin. The American people are not assassins, nor will they submit tamely to wrong. Here is what I said and again repeat:

"As we said a week since, this is not law ; it is revolution, and if the people tamely submit we may bid a long farewell to constitutional government. Fraud no at longer vitiates. A corrupt administration has only by its bayonets to hold a State usurpation long enough in power for a thereby confessing that his own title is corrupt Returning Board to do its vile "If a man thus returned to power can ride

in safety from the Executive Mansion to get the full benefit of low prices call at the Capitol to be inaugurated, we are fitted for the slavery that will follow the inauguration. "We do not believe that the people of

the United States are of this servile sort. We do not believe that they are prepared, without a blow, to part with their hardearned, blood-stained possessions." When the time comes that any other senti-

ment than the above can be felt and uttered, I, for one, shall feel ashamed of my country. Rob the people of the ballot, as these conspirators in power intend, and what have we left?

In the above, however, I have only put in words what the President has embodied in acts. In gathering troops at the Nationa Capital for the first time in the history of the republic to enforce an inauguration he indicated the danger. Then, to make the act the more significant when it was apparent that Tilden was to be installed. he ordered his troops away. Mr. Tilden, it seems, would need no armed support. Then, after Justice Davis declined and Bradley' appointment revived the hopes of Hayes, the order was countermanded, and addiional troops summoned to Washington. If there is assassination in my suggestion,

there is assassination in the President's acts. He appeals to his army; I appeal to the people. Let me, in this suggestion, recall to the

horror-stricken minds of these gentlemen an event they seem to have forgotten. When the President's son and brother-inlaw Casey came to my house in the nighttime to assault me in presence of my family, under circumstances that made the attempt had I been at home, simply atrocious, assas sination was regarded in a very cheerful light. It afforded ground for jesting to the ery journals that are now so indignant. However, I only seek to protest the misconstruction put upon my words. None other than an insane man, or one desperate-

y wicked, would ever think of assassination, let alone publicly advocate the commission of so horrible a crime. Beyond this I have nothing to say. I ask no odds of these people. They are playing with a dangerous element when they openly innovate ipon right sanctioned by time and sanctified by the blood of the people. They will have enough to do in caring for themselves without troubling me. DONN PIATT.

MARRIAGES.

Married, at Coyner's Springs, Va., on Tuesday, 13th February, 1877. by Rev. E. H. Ingle, JOHN B. TUNSTALL, of Marshall county, Miss., and GRACE DOUGLAS, youngest daughter of the late Va. No cards. Married, on the 8th of February, by Rev. George E. Booker, Mr. WILLIAM E. NUCKOLLS to Miss EMMA J. BOWIS; all of Richmond city, Va. #

Died, on the morning of the 18th of February, 1877, INDIE M., infant daughter of Alexander H.

Died, on Tuesday, February 20, 1877, at the residence of her husband, No. 320 north Twenty-fourth street, Mrs. VIRGINIA A., wife of Thomas W. Graves, Esq., in the fifty-ninth year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from Trinity Methodist church on THURSDAY, February 22d, at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends and acquainlances of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev

W. D. THOMAS, D. D., will preach TO-NIGHT at 71 MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS RICHMOND HOWITZERS, }

HEADQUARTERS RICHMOND HOWITZERS, RICHMOND, VA., February 21, 1877.

A TTENTION, HOWITZERS.

Assemble at the armory To-NIGHT at 8 o'clock in full-dress uniform, with helmets, side-arms, and white gloves. It is time portant that every man should be present. By order of R. C. WORTHAM, Lieutenant commanding.

G. P. HAWES,

fe 21-1t Orderly Sergeant. ARMORY COMPANY C.)

FIRST VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

RICHMOND, February 21, 1877.

CPECIAL ORDER No. —, Officers & and men of Company C will assemble at a their armory on THURSDAY the 22d instant at a soleck P. M., in full-dress uniform, for parade, in obedience to regimental orders No. —. Roll-culpromptly at 3:30.

By order of Captain J. L. WARING.

F. L. BARKSDALE.

fe 21-21* Orderly Sergeaut.

AMUSEMENTS. A SSEMBLY HALL.

LADIES' MATINEE. Mr. HENRY C. WYATT. business manager for the renowned piinist and composer DR. GUSTAVE SATTER.

has the honor to announce a matines o WEDNE: DAY, February 21, 1877, at 2 P. M. The Doctor on this occasion will perform chef d'ocuvres of the French, German, Italian, and American composers, comprising selections from Mozart, Beethoven! Weber, Chopin, Thalberg, Liszt, Rossin!, Verdi, Bellin!, and the national airs, thus giving a historical and educational sketch of music. Dr. Satter will have the kind assistance of Mrs. Dr. Bellinhardt, the popular soprana; Dr. P. Peters, the celebrated violoncellist: Professor J. Reinhardt, the well-known planist.

Tickets, 75c. No extra charge for receved seats. Sale commences Tuesday morning at Wyatt's music store.

RICHMOND THEATRE.

FEBRUARY 21ST.

.. Mr. John T. Ford, of Baltimore and Washington. Engagement of the distinguished young American

MISS MARY ANDERSON. who will have the support of the popular actor. MR. GEORGE C. BONIFACE. MR. CYREL SEARLE. and a

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CAREFULLY SELECTED DRAMATIC COMPANY. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 21st.

Lord Lytton's beautiful five-act play of THE LADY OF LYONS; LOVE AND PRIDE. THURSDAY, February 22d, ANNIVERSARY NIGHT. 1877. Shakespeare's love tragedy of

eserved at Johnston's, 918 Main street. fe 17-4t

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FRIDAY, SHAKESPEARE'S MACBETH.

Secured seats, \$1. Admission, 75 and 50c. Places

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SENATOR BAYAND.

VIEWS OF SENATOR WHYTE. ing councilmen or other city officials from and Gordonsville. Lynchburg would be a considered that there was no proper alterbecoming contractors or furnishers of ma- way-station, and Petersburg would have to native but for the Democrats to accept the terial for any city in which said officials may live on peanuts and such meagre drippings result, and this was the position which he as the Robinson branch of the Baltimore took in the Democratic causes on Saturday. Mr. Johnson made an ineffectual attempt and Obio railroad should choose her to get He said that he had never been satisfied in to postpone the bill, and make it the order from Weldon. And as to country product his ow, mind that it was the purpose of the

nation. A resolution was offered instructing the Ohio delegation in Congress to oppose, and by all lawful means prevent, the counting of the electoral vote till after A motion to strike out the word "lawful" was defeated, only nine votes being cast for the motion. After a lengthy discussion of the resolution as offered it was adopted by a vote of twenty-six yeas to sixteen nays. After the adjournment of the general caucus the sixteen gentlemen who oted "no" on the resolution held a cau-

ly, and objecting to any unnecessary de-BRADLEY .- The case of Justice Bradley is ndeed a most pitiable one. Sometimes during the discussions of the Commission he was completely cornered by other members. When he was laying down the opinion that it was not competent to go behind the Governor's certificate, Senator Bayard put to him the question: "Suppose a State should elect double the number of electors to which it is entitled, or the electors of a State should vote for an alien for President, would there be no power to remedy this?'

Jnable to reply, Judge Bradley hung down his head in his abject partisanship. - Wash-STRIKING IN THE DARK .- It is said that a neasure will be introduced into the House providing that in case of an interregnum in he office of President the Secretary of State shall act as President until a new election. This is to obviate the failure in the present

In the Democratic caucus at Washington on Monday it was the general sentiment that no army appropriations should be made unless with a distinct proviso that no part of the military shall be used as a police for the protection of the illegal carpet bag governments. If the Senate will not agree to such a clause the members said they would make no further appropriations than were the fortifications and military stores. The members who are in favor of filibustering said, after the caucus was over, that they recognized the fact that they were a small minority, but they did not intend to cease their efforts to prevent the declaration of

THE OYSTER WAR .- Speaking of the

The Treasurer of the United States has been directed, upon the receipt by him from